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Unity of the Administration.

men of the principles and policy of the | the Lecompton constitution. Democratic party-selected with a single- And, now, Mr. President, what is the

liber to quible over minor points of differ- and most expeditions mode to preserve ence, or to entertain petty jealousies or as- | peace and quiet, and withdraw from the pirations inconsistent with the interests and welfare of our great Republic. Look at them as they pass in file before

There stands at the head of the column the venerable statesman of Michigan, whose whole career has been one of unabscured glory and dignified statesmanship-whose past life has been a beacon to the footsteps of Democracy .--There is the eminent statesman of Connec ticut, Secretary Toucey of the Navy, New England's proudest Democrat, whose actions are enlogy enough for him. There is Gov. Floyd of the Old Dominion, the bold, manly and incorruptible Secretary of War. Gov. Brown of Tennessee, the honest, hard-working, warm hearted Postmaster General. Gov. Cobb of Georgia, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Georgia's proudest son. There is Senator Thompson of Mississippi, the cherished friend of the President and able Secretary of the Interior. Judge Black of Pennsylvania, the learned Attorney General, of unsurpassed legal attainments and a personal friend of the Executive.

These men are evidently superior to anything like intrigue or disorganization of the party to suit selfish designs. They have too much respect for the President. and too much pride in the success of his Administration to stoop to a small intermeddling with the patronage or other matters to the detriment of public business .--Nothing tends so quickly to enervate an Administration and let loose upon it the hounds of party discord as Cabinet bickerings, jealousies and aspirations. Whenever this spirit of intestine broil begins to work, the President loses his prestige before the country and wins for himself, without meriting it, such epithets as "vacilating," "imbecility," "timidity," "cor-ruption," and so on to the end of the vo-

cabulary of vituperation.

Happily for the Democratic party and the country, no such state of affairs exists among the members of the present Cabinet. This unity of feeling and action is owing mainly to the conservative tone of its elements. Who doubts for a moment that such men as Cobb, Floyd, Brown and Thompson do not represent the conservative sentiment of a majority of the people in the Southern States, or that Buchanan, Cass, Toucey and Black do not represent the same sentiment of a majority of the people in the Northern States? The good sense and solid judgment of the people of the United States has confidence in men like these, so judiciously appointed, the right men in the right place, leaving no niche of executive ability unfilled. It is a noble spectacle to witness that white haired oldman surrounded by his seven trusty anxiliaries, standing firmly in the breach, warding off the thrusts of fire-eating filibusterism in the South, and the traitorous

but with insidious and deceitful friends | notwithstanding the institution of and open conspirators in his own party. A close scrutiny of the President's policy has satisfied us that he is governed by one sterling and inexorable rule, and that is, duty to his country. There is a virtue in that purpose alone which makes him stand out in bold relief, unquestionably beyond the reach of faction. There are thousands of people in this republic, who have but little if any party bias, who have an unconquerable admiration for the man who can follow so unflinchingly the line of public duty. At all events, for prudence and firmness, for quiet harmony and decision of character, it may be many Presidential terms before we find an equal to such a man as "Old Buck," and such a Cabinet as he had the wisdom to assemble

Remarks of Mr. Biggs, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

around him.

In the Senate of the United States, March 15, 1858, on the bill to admit Kansas.

Mr. Biggs. I desire to make a few remarks on this question, and a favorable opportunity being now offered, I avail myself of it.

I at one time expected to participate in the debate at large; but the subject is exhausted by argument, and the country is demanding and expecting prompt action. I had hoped that my respected colleague [Mr. Rem] would have been here before this; and to him I looked to express the voice of North-Carolina on this exciting question. But the dispensations of an inscrutable Providence have ordered it There has never been a period in the otherwise, as he is now confined by a prohistory of Democratic Administrations, tracted illness at Richmond, Virginia, at in which such harmony and unity of pur- which place he was arrested on his way pose and policy have been exhibited as at | here in the early part of January. He the Council Board of James Buchanan's desires me to say that he would cheerfully Cabinet. They are all representative vote for the admission of Kansas under

ness of purpose, and with a foresight and state of the question? A constitution is sagacity in view of the exigencies of the sent to us by the President, adopted under day almost without a parallel in the his- all the forms of law requisite to secure tory of our Government. When we come and ascertain the will of the people; a to examine the antecedents of the men | constitution republican, in its forms; and, who constitute Buchanan's Cabinet, we although the population of the proposed can readily perceive why such unanimity | State is not so large as I would desire, yet political arena the source of agitation and discord which threatens a serious disruption of that bond by which we are linked together as a Confederacy—that Confederacy which is the hope and joy of the whole earth, and of all who cherish the love of liberty and the success of free institutions. My course, therefore, is a plain one. I

vote for the admission. I do not see how the frauds to which allusion has been made, can affect the question, as now presented. Admit all that has been charged, and deduct such votes from the calculation, and still there is an overwhelming legal majority of the people voting for the constitution. I disclaim the least sympathy for any frauds, or the perpetrators of them. They deserve the emfrankly confess that, from many circum- | the subject, I stated, in substance, that] stances, I have misgivings whether the view of the condition of parties at people of Kansas are of that character from | North, and being convinced that Mr. F which we may hope for an enlightened self-government; but, upon the whole, it | solved to maintain the Constitution is evident that this measure is the only | good faith-I am of opinion that it, hope of peace. It is now a contest between law and rebellion; between the supporters ern men, to sustain his administr of the constitution and the constitutional In avowing this conviction, I mean in rights of all the States, and those who, in | flection on those who may differ from

Again: it cannot be denied that the objection that this constitution has not been submitted to a popular vote, is not the true reason that influences the action of the Opposition. The convention that formed this constitution was called by the voice of the people. The convention represented their wishes, and being thus clothed with authority, had a right to submit the result of their labors to a popular vote or not .-It is well known that in no case in the formation of a new State, until the case of Minnesota, was its constitution required to has, so far, acted as the friends of Mr. E.

But to allude to the great objection- having given an earnest of his sincering this constitution tolerates slavery. It has acts, fearless and unequivocal in been distinctly avowed by Senators here— | character, I think it would be un by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. WADE,] not ungrateful in the people of the and the Senator from New Hampshire, | not to sustain him. [Mr. Clark,] upon my inquiry—that, if all other objections were removed, this is a

sufficient objection. Now, it will be remembered that at the formation of the constitution of the United States, slavery was not only recognized and protected in the States, but slavery formed a portion of the domestic policy of every one of the original States; certainly all with one exception.

Now, I do not propose to discuss the morality of slavery. If it is immoral, upon us rests the responsibility. To those who Union and government cannot be perpetprofess to be overrighteous it is sufficient uated. For us to yield, even an inch,

North, and the rebellious spirits in Kansas, being considered and treated as e

Now, to adopt the principle that cally, to say in behalf of the State I have slavery shall never cease until it is annihithe honor to represent, that such a conclusive lated, even though that warfare should end

which had any tendency to widen the breach between the sections of this Union. In this feeling, as is well known, I fully concur. I do not sympathize with those who desire a dissolution of this Union. would resort to every honorable means to avoid such a direful calamity; but it is due to candor and frankness to state that the most conciliatory in the South, in my oping ion, could not, without a surrender of ever* honorable instinct, submit, in the practic administration of this Government, to doctrine that the slaveholding States the slaveholders of the States, are in' and unequal to others, because of . recognition of the institution of slave And this alternative is distinctly prese ed to them when they are told that we a unfit for political association in this Union.

It is evident the extremes are widening. The most prudent and moderate are compelled to look at the question calmly, and examine the tendency of things, if we wish to avoid the catastrophe which we so seriously deprecate. I would, therefore, in voke the moderate and patriotic of all sections never to make such an issue, which it is idle and criminal to suppose can lead

I speak not in the spirit of idle alarm. To those who know my public course, when I thus speak, I feel sure my convictions and conclusions will be fully appreciated; but I will assure those who do not know that course, speaking, as far as I am authorized, as one of the representatives of North-Carolina, that she will never-never! submit to such a degradation, that would humiliate her in her own estimation, and disgrace er in the over of the world

I do not propose to argue the question I repeat, argument is exhausted. I thought it due to my State, in the absence of my colleague, thus briefly to define my position, and, as I believe, the position of my

> From the Raleigh Standard. Letter from H. W. Millor, Esq.

The following is a copy of a private letter written recently by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, to a friend. We ask the attention of the public to it :- EDS. SENT! RALEIGH, March 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to answer your very kind letter. The information given you that I had resolved to sustain the Admir istration of Mr. Buchanan, is correct. In phatic condemnation of all honest men. I | writing to a friend a few days since hanan is a conservative national manduty of all national men, especialy lections, as there are questions which should absorb all mere party issues. Such a time ers may not think so-I do, most sincereof the confidence of any one, if I did not act accordingly.

On all national questions Mr. Buchanan be submitted to a popular vote; but a more at the South, or a great majority of which Congress, if alive to the complete answer to this objection is that them would have desired him to act had the country, cannot withstand. we have no right to compel this submission. To do so, would violate the great doctrine of non-intervention by Congress. he been elected: and Mr. Buchanan having a submission of the submission. The coal fields of this region are known to extend from Farmersville, thirty miles up the river, in an almost continuous seam.

My thorough conviction is, that the less encroachments and diabolical puri of northern fanaticism will never be e. tually checked, until there is union amon s the people of the South. There are to antagonisms now at war in this countrya fanatical purpose to break down, destroy, abolish the institution of slavery on le one hand—and a firm and unconquerable resolve to protect and defend it on the other. One side or the other must yield,

conflict. The assault will be made in folk.

slavery in the District of Columbia—on lent. It is cheaper to the smith at 40 cts. Now, to adopt the principle that consider a State unworthy of associant with you in this Union because it tolers with you in this Union because it tolers slavery, raises an issue which, if practical ly enforced, necessarily works a dissolution of the Union, because it changes the group on which the Union was formed, and upon which the Union was formed, and my purpose now is, briefly but emphatism y purpose now is, briefly but emphatism y purpose now is, briefly but emphatism and contains a large that it is cheaper to the smith at 40 cts. State into the during combustion a firm, hollow coke, furnishing an intense heat, which especially first it for the performance of very heavy slavery shall never case until it is applied. The quality of this coal is most excellent. It is cheaper to the smith at 40 cts. Emmons informs us that it contains a large proportion of volatile matter, and forms during combustion a firm, hollow coke, furnishing an intense heat, which especially fits it for the performance of very heavy slavery shall never case until it is applied. sion cannot, will not, be submitted to. in bloodshed, and all the horrors of servile ufacture of gas, with complete success.— I beg gentlemen to recollect that Novik insurrection. It is impossible to check this Carolina never has manifested the least disposition to take an extreme position, hard of collections and the horrors of service infacture of gas, with complete success.—

It is coke has been found well adapted to union of the whole South to sustain that ties when emproyed for success.—

I beg gentlemen to recollect that Novik insurrection. It is impossible to check this lits coke has been found well adapted to union of the whole South to sustain that band of gallant men at the North who have done battle so nobly for our constitutional rights. There is but one settled motive, purpose, that governs the Black Republican party, and that is the annihilation of slavery, and consequently, the ru- uable. The cost of obtaining this ore is m of the South. I see but one other party | small. It owes its value to the carbon infliciently strong to defeat that purposeand that party is the National Democracy is inexhaustible, being co-extensive with

I have not time to elaborate them. I have | boniferous system of Wales. nothing to recommend my opinions but the sincerity of my convictions, and an to any other result than a dissolution of the earnest desire to do my duty to the counof the section that gave me birth. If you cannot think with me, it shall not diminish the friendly regard I have always en- along the Deep river. tained for you.

I am, most truly yours, &c., H. W. MILLER.

Establishment of a National Foundry-the Claims of North Carolina.

It has been recommended by the Secre-United States establish in some eligible and healthy point of the country a national foundry, for the manufacture of cannon, &c., for the use of the army.

Last week Mr. Gilmer presented to Congress the petition of Edward Cantwell and others, for the establishment of a national foundry in the valley of Deep river, North Carolina.

The "Old North State" has more claims upon the Government to establish a national foundry within her borders than any other State in the Union. True to the Continential Congress in the troublesome times of the revolution, true to the Constitution since the formation of our Federal Union, with a brave industrious and loyal people cheerfully contributing their share to the maintenance and defence of our Government, she has asked for and re ceived few favors at its hands. There is no federal establishment within her lim-

But North Carolina has other, and in the present utilitarian age, stronger claims for this national foundry. She has in the alley of the Deep river a situation offerng advantages unequalled, certainly not surpassed, in the broad area of our Republic for an extensive foundry. We speak of principle and practice, are opponents of the constitution.

It is sufficient for me that judgment tells me duty to the country 15-mands this. I shall obey that demand, geologist, and Hugh Waddell, Esq., a whatever may be the personal consequen- most intelligent gentleman of that State, ces. There are times when men should rise above mere party considerations and presisemi-bituminous coal of the best quality, boundless resource for the manufacture of and such questions are now upon us. Oth- iron, forests of timber, quarries of stone, abundant water power, productive soil ly; and thus thinking, I should be unworthy and salubrious climate. Together with these advantages, this valley is inaccessible to a foreign foe. Here, then, is a concentration of inducements for the choice of this location for a national foundry, which Congress, if alive to the interests of

> feet within what is called the "out crop," (where the coal has been proved to exist.) So complete are the arrangements at this place that a ton of coal can be raised every two minutes. When the other pits are worked to the same extent of which it is known they will admit, not only an ample supply can be obtained for all local foundries, but an immense supply will be yielded for foreign use. A railway of

North and South Carolina.

some thirty miles would connect this rich

be carried to the ports of Virginia and

Kent of the Kansas difficulties will end this sive coal depot at some point near Nor-

ly fits it for the performance of very heavy work. It has been tried in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, for the man-

Several varieties of metallic ore are found in the valley of the Deep river-the iron ores, however, are the principal; five Cathedral, 235 feet, where, having left his kinds have been found in abundance. The black band is the most important and valcombined with it. The supply of this ore new rallying around the administration of the coal formation. The best Scotch pig, task, watched by a number of persons in Mr. Buchanan, sustained by many a true in such great demand in this country, is pariot who fought in times past under the | made from this kind of ore. It has been from the triumph of Black Republicani in 1856. None other could keep the

stimated by an iron founder, that Pig, equal to the best Scotch, could be manufactured from this ore at nine dollars per heavy struck him, and made his brain reel in 1856. None other could keep the factured from this ore at nine dollars per dd against it. The dissolution of that ton. Another kind found in great abunparty, especially at this time, I should re- dance is the hydrated argillaceous oxide. ing his hold at once, as would seem to have grd as a national calamity. It would, in Its position is said to be so favorable for been the natural and inevitable result, he my humble opinion, insure the triumph of Elack Republicanism. I am willing to trust the Democratic party on this great question, and I shall act with it, by sustaining the administration of Mr. Buchandaining the administration of Mr. Buchandainin an and those who defend and support it. common with the ores of this class, espe- tumbling down, or that some strange cause I have thus briefly given you my views. cially that of Pennsylvania and the car- was about to bring the vast structure to

From the geographical survey of this region, it has been proved that there is no lack of raw materials for the manufacture try, and secure the prosperity and safety of iron; indeed, that there is a rare combination of advantages for it.

Fire-clay is found in immense quantities

For the construction of implements of war, as well as buildings, there is an unlimited supply of pine, oak, hickory, ash, elm, and other timbers in Chatham and the adjacent counties.

Quarries of free-stone of various textures and color are found; granite of superior quality abounds. Rooting slate is easily obtained; and grindstones, cearse and fine, are at hand. The free-stone, when first quarried, is soft and easily dressed, but soon becomes hard. It is admirably adapted to building purposes.

Water power, if desired, can be made available from the three falls on Deep river, and the falls on the adjacent streams.

The soil of the valley is productive, particularly adapted to the production of muscles relaxed; he grew sick unto death; wheat and corn. Cattle thrive on the pas- his knees gave way; his vision swam, and turages along the river. The climate is he sank upon the platform motionless and healthy, and on account of the absence of | insensible. He must have lain there half extreme heat, and cold, excellently suited | an hour before he could rise and walk, and for labor. The accessibility of this region | he did not recover from the shock for more to our own people, while protected from than a fortnight afterward. invasion by its interior position must strike all who will examine the map.

Surely, Congress in establishing a national foundry will not fail to select the Deep River Valley in North Carolina. Norfolk Argus.

The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol. Ravages of the Timber Worm—the American wrecking ships advertised for sale.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times writes:

"The schooner Silver Key and the steamer General Knox, belonging to the American Wrecking Company which undertook to raise the vessels of war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, have returned to Constantinople, and are advertised for sale .-The attempt to raise the sunken vessels has completely failed; not one of them was recovered. Black Sea teredo, so often attributed to the well calculated imagination of the Russian Admiralty, is a stern reality. It has eaten up the body of the Russian fleet, leaving only the outer shell.— The wheel of the Twelve Apostles has been brought down as a specimen. Although it consisted of strong mahogany, two years and a half in the waters of Sebastopol have reduced its weight to almost nothing. No external change is visible beyond a few small holes, where the greedy miners sunk their shafts. The most approved contrivup the river, in an almost continuous seam. In eleven different places pits have been lies. The vessels were caulked and made sunk, all of which have entered the main | seemingly watertight, but when came to feet seam. The Egypt shaft is the only pumping out it was found that the timber one which has been worked to any extent. was so rotten that the water percolated This shaft is 460 feet deep, and sunk 1,000 | everywhere through the galleries made by the teredo. To this in itself invincible difficulty must be added the fact that most of the vessels had sunk from four to six faththoms into the mud. Even if the ships had been raised they would have been of no use. As they could not be raised, it was tried to blow them up, in order to clear the harbor, which at this moment is so blocked up that only a narrow channel marked out by buoys is left, through which small vessels can with difficulty wind their way. The damage done to the timber is, however, so great, that not even the attempt to blow the vessels up succeedblows of abolition sectionalism in the North.

North.

Not only has he to contend against these sectionalities in the South and the sectionalities in the South and the sectionalities in the South and the sectionalism in the North and the sectionalism in the South and the states of the sectional section and it is suincism. To say, to your own master will you stand would bring disgrace, dishonor, ruin! To say, to your own master will you stand would bring disgrace, dishonor, ruin! To say, to your own master will you stand this we can never submit. We are acting ists had under consideration a project for the question. We form the Constitution of the United States, all the States and it is vain to expect that the adjust-specific port, and the establishment of an exten-state of the sectional state. For all the states of the defensive would bring disgrace, dishonor, ruin! To say, to your own master will you stand would bring disgrace, dishonor, ruin! To say, to your own master will you stand this we can never submit. We are acting the action of the state of the section of the state of the section of the state of the section of the sec

gave way, and the explosion tore out a small part in the side of the vessel, leaving the panies have brought up sufficient anchors, cables, &c., to pay, at any rate, part of their expenses, and probably the Russian government will make up the difference."

A Linching Rade Water in A. Fix. Kingston, who puts up Lightning rods, climbed to the top of the spire of St. Paul's ladder below, he clung by his arms and legs, fastened the last foot of the rod and attached its point—quite a heavy piece of metal—securely, as he supposed, to the ercss surmounting the steeple. He had just completed this difficult and dangerous the street below, and while looking at the work and experiencing that satisfaction until he could hardly see. Instead of los-

Some forty seconds, an age to him-must have elapsed before he sufficiently collected his scattered thoughts and subverted consciousness to know that the entire upper part of the rod had fallen upon his head, causing the blood to trickle over his forehead and nearly blind him. He feared if he moved he would go cleaving the air to a terrible death upon the stony street below-and at the same time, he could not, in the disordered state of his increasing weakness, retain his grasp, more the result of fate than feeling, much longer. If he stirred, he might; if he remained he certainly could not; and so, determined to make at least an effort for his life, he put out a foot very cautiously, then his arms, and then moved the other foot; and after a half a minute of exertion and the greatest danger, he touched the topmost round of the ladder, and in a few seconds more was inside of the steeple and safe .-Then it was that Mr. K.'s great courage and strength forsook him; his nerves and

The people gazing up at him from the street, describe the scene as painful in the extreme. When they observed the rod fall, a thrill of horror ran through their hearts, and two women swooned away, for they expected to behold him the next moment dashed to pieces at their feet.

A MILLIONAIRE'S START IN THE WORLD. -The following occount of the commencement of a Boston millionaire's career, is given by the Lawrence, Mass., Conrier:-David Nevis, the purchaser of the Pemberton mills, is a native of Methnen village. He has attained his present pecuniary eminence by his own unaided exertions. It is related of him, that when a boy, he was employed by Mr. John Graves, then a soap boiler and farmer, on the place now occupied by Mr. William C. Chapin, agent of the Pacific mills. An acquaintance of Mr. Graves, a merchant in Boston, desiring to employ a reliable young man, Mr. G. recommended David Nevins. At that time the stage ran from Methnen to Boston, three times a week, and the fare was one dollar. This sum the Boston merchant forwarded to David, expecting him to come down by stage. David takes the money, but instead of spending it in a ride to Boston, tucks it into his pocket, packs up his little bundle, and starts for Boston on foot. He reached the store with his dollar unbroken, and tenders it to his employer as so much saved by walking twenty-seven miles. This incident in his history, of course, established him in the favor of his employers, and from that day he has gone onward and upward. His property is es-300,000 to over \$1,000,000.

An old toper was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept religiously for some weeks. At last he got decidedly balmy, and one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations. He answered: "To be sure I signed the pledge, but I was tre-mendously dry, and all signs fail in a dry

If a small boy is called a lad, is it proper to call a bigger boy a ladder ?- Er-

Yes, of course-and from the analogy that a very small man is called a pigmy and